Amnsements.

ACADEMY-2 and 8:15-The Old Homestead. ACADEMY OF MUSIC (BROOKLYN)-8 EMY OF MUSIC (BROOKLYN)-8:15-Philhar-ile Society Concert. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day-Exhibition of the American

Water Color Society.

AMBERG THEATRE-2-Im Austragstuebchen-8-Hans

Im Glucck.

BIJOU THEATRE—2 and 8:15—The Nominee.

BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and S—Guido Ferranti.

CASINO—2 and 8:15—Poor Jonathan.

CHICKERING HALL—3—Recital.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Fakir.
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The School for Scandal. Otero and Wax Tableaus. EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus. GARDEN THEATRE-2 and 8-La Tosca. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Aunt Bridget. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8:15-Prince and

Pauper.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2 and 8-Reilly and the 400.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2:15 and 8:15-Herrmann HERRIAAS S ALIS-2 and S-Cermencita.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Open Gate and

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:30-Sunlight METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-L'Africaine.

NIBLO'S-2 and 8-The Two Orphans. PALMEN'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-John Needham's PROCTOR'S 22D-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8 15-Men and

STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8-The Dazzler. STAN THEATRE-2 and 8-Mr. Potter of Texas. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8 15-The County WORTH'S MUSEUM-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville

and Curies. 1:TH-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8-Blue Jeans. P2D REGIMENT ARMORY-8:30-Con

Index to Aopertisements

Amusements 11 Amounteements 12 Auction Sales, Real Estate 8 Eoard and Rooms 9 Eusiness Chances 9 Eusiness Chances 10 Danching Academies 8 Dividend Notices 11 Dressmaking 9 Domestic Situations	Musical Instruments. S New Publications 8 Ocean Steamers 10 Proposals	Col. 3 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Wanted 11 Financial Elections 11 Financial Elections 11 For Sale 9 Help Wanted 9 Horses and Carriages 9 Hotsels and Carriages 9 Hotsels 11 Instruction 8	3.4 Sales by Auction 8 5 Special Notices 7 5 Steamboats 10 3 Teachers 8 3 The Turf 11	5 3 3 3-6

Business Notices.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.-Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the tastes and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine. At druggists and country stores.

OFFICE FURNITURE
In Great Variety, manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Futton-st. New York,
Desks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. ally, 7 days a week. \$1000 8500 \$250 \$100 ally, without Sunday. \$00 400 2200 and Tribune. \$200 100 50 exist Tribune. \$200 exist \$200

Postage prepaid by Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday paper for mile subscribers in New-York City and on which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers, in which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers, in which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers. Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter, will be at owner's risk.

Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau.st., New-York, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York,

New-York Daily Tribune.

TOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Newfoundland House of Assembly unanimously passed resolutions urging England colony and the United States. - Messrs. Dillon | For this some shortcomings are freely forgiven. to ratify the reciprocity convention between that and O'Brien were taken from London to Ireland, and lodged in Clonmel Jail. === The Khedive of Egypt has accepted the resignation of his called from us the strain will have come to an Ministry. === The deaths from the Quebec ex- end. And when the country once more stands in plosion number twenty. —— Mr. Laurier has issued an address to the electors in reply to Sir John Macdonald's manifesto. == Another Whitechapel outcast has been found murdered, it is supposed by "Jack the Ripper."

0

Congress.-Both branches in session. - The Senate: The Sherman amendment to the Copyright bill was adopted by a vote of 25 to 24, and the bill was laid aside; tributes to the career of Admiral Porter were delivered, and the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory. === The House: The Civil Service Commission came up for discussion; and some provision was made for its cierical force.

Domestic .- Admiral David D. Porter died suddenly at his home in Washington; he will be buried next Tuesday. = Southern and Western papers criticise Mr. Cleveland's silver letter unfavorably, ----- Italians stopped work on the World's Fair site in Chicago through fear of the mobs of unemployed workmen. ==== The Republican Club of Portland, Me., gave a dinner to Senator-elect Gallinger, of New-Hampshire. === A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading in the Assembly at Albany; a bill prohibiting the use of machinery in the State prisons was introduced in the Assembly, ____ The Democrats are preparing to gerrymander the Congress districts in Wisconsin. === Senator Stewart, of Nevada. this reply to the Assembly and to await its spoke in favor of free coinage in Faneuil Hall,

City and Suburban.-At midnight General Sherman was in a critical condition; he had great difficulty in breathing, and it was thought that United States, we think they will need the he might die at any minute. = _ Charles H. Murray, local supervisor of the last census, refused, on orders from Superintendent Porter, to give information about it to the Assembly Investigating Committee. - A State Bank Examiner began investigating the affairs of the American Loan and Trest Company. = A lively quarrel is going on in Company D, 22d Regiment, over the question of the appointment or election of non-commissioned officers. — Assemblyman to Washington and ask Mr. Porter, as citizens Frank P. Demarest was indicted for forgery by the Rockland County Grand Jury. === A mob in sympathy with striking spinners in Kearny, N. J., did more damage at the Clark Mills. - Stocks dull and heavy, although final variations small and without meaning. A few stocks closed above

their first prices.
The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 35; average, 39 1-2.

Startling confirmation of the Chicago story of a diabolical plot to destroy an anti-Whiskey Trust distillery was furnished by an examination of the contents of the bottle found on Gibson, the secretary of the trust, when arrested. A single drop of the fluid set a piece of paper on fire, and it burned so fiercely that a con- of Congress. That body represents the people, flagration was narrowly avoided. Even Gibson's not as citizens of particular States, but as a friends are becoming convinced of the truth of Nation. State representation is obtained in In the estimation of foreign investors this danthe grave and almost incredible charges against him. It does not appear as yet that Gibson had any accomplices. This is a branch of the subject that requires searching investigation.

There is ample evidence for the popular belief that a cloud of smoke indicates the existence of a fire. A good deal of talk has been affoat for some time about Police Captain Killilea, and one specific charge against him has been tried by the Police Board. The Board found themselves unable to agree as to the strength of the evidence, but they decided that the public interest demanded the transfer of Killilea to another field of activity, if not of usefulness. The of a Federal commission. The State had noth-

transfer is equivalent to the Scotch verdict of ing to do with his appointment or his compensa not proven" on the charge lately tried. Popular confidence in the accused officer will not missioners' decision.

wasted much time in disposing of the case of found on Thursday. In spite of his confession, he has continued to hold his place and perform his duties as a member of the Assembly, and we do not suppose that the fact of his indictment will make his party associates think him any less worthy of their comradeship and confidence. If he is convicted, even, they will probably insist that he is more sinned against than sinning.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Senate render the prospects of passing a Copyright law at this session still more remote than they seemed after the adoption of the Frye amendment. The Sherman amendment, in fact, touches the principle of the bill, and would imperil its enactment even if the shortness of time did not make action upon it by the House practically impossible. The Senate has sadly disappointed publie expectation on this question. The House was considered the weak point, and when the bill went safely through that body its complete enactment was looked upon as assured.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

By a coincidence that is at least impressive the Nation's anxious vigil between hope and fear over the bedside of the last of the great generals was interrupted yesterday by the news that the last of the great admirals had gone before. Somehow the incident recalls the memorable anniversary of Independence Day in 1826, when there passed away almost in the same hour two Presidents, two central figures of the Revolution, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. For now as then the illustrious pair leave behind them neither compeers nor suc Sherman and Porter were fast and warm friends and strong allies from the first. No jealousy ever held back either from the most earnest co-operation; no quarrel ever divided their lifelong affection. Each was the second in rank, and after the war the first, in his arm of the service. In talent and in acknowledged reputation each held the standing represented by his commission. There the comparison must needs end, since there exists no common scale by which the merits or the services of the sailor and the soldier may be measured. The loss of a single division of infantry in an unknown skirmish may exceed the losses of a whole navy in an entire war. A chance shot may in a single instant send the most powerful ship of the line to the bottom of the sea with every soul aboard.

Farragut will stand for all time as the great American sailor. Next to him comes Porter, yet at an interval greater in every dimension than that which separates Sherman from Grant. Farragut was made of sterner stuff than his associate, and was cast in a stronger mould, yet none, not even he, surpassed Porter in courage, in energy, in resolution, in resource, or in a certain breezy alertness that seems to belong to the true sailor as the deep blue belongs to

Porter fought no battle and won no victory comparable to Farragut's pessage of the Mississippi forts, or to the hot August day in the Bay of Mobile; yet from the headwaters of the Tennessee to the snaggy barriers of the Red River, by crooked bayous and through swampy lakes, for thousands of miles of the Western waters, everywhere beset by bold or lurking foes, Porter forced the prows of his gunboats by the strength of his will, often to extricate them only by the power of his genius. some failings readily forgotten.

When the last of these five great ones is need of defence let us hope that their shining example may raise up a new race worthy of the old. This we fervently believe.

DEAL GENILY WITH MURRAY.

The issue which the Assembly Census Investigating Committee has been seeking so offensively to raise is at last joined, and we shall now have the pleasure of seeing how a State is going to compel a United States officer to give it information as to his performance of duties imposed by Federal authority. Supervisor Murray, who directed the work of enumeration in this city, refused yesterday, under the instructions of Superintendent Porter, to "answer any questions or produce any papers touching his official action." The Democratic chairman of the committee noisily ordered Mr. Murray to disregard these instructions and to answer the questions put to him, but the Supervisor assured the chairman that he did not hold himself to be under any obligation to obey the State of New-York as against the United States in any matter relating to his acts as a servant of the United States. The committee intends to take

further instructions. We commend the committee's prudence. If the three partisan Democrats who compose its majority are contemplating a fight with the active assistance of all their partisan brethren. They are engaged in a piece of two-for-a-cent humbug, and they know it. They have come down here as partisan Democrats, not as honest legislators, to throw mud at Superintendent Porter and through him at the Republican party. Their object is not to investigate the taking of the census, for, if it were, they would go down of the United States, to show them the facts and the figures. Mr. Porter is not a dictator. He has no irresponsible authority. He is a servant of the people, to be reached, investigated, and, if need be, punished by processes both feasible and efficacious. But the Democratic partisans who are making all this hubbub about the census have no wish or purpose to get at the facts. All they are after is enough demisemi-facts to serve them in making a partisan howl.

The distinctions between State and Federal authority made by the Constitution are distinctions that must be constantly and carefully borne in mind if we are to continue our present form of government. The State of New-York. as a State, is not represented in the lower house Congress, not through the House, but through the Senate. The census is taken, not on behalf of the States, nor at their solicitation or expense. It is taken by the United States for the purpose of ascertaining into how many Congressional districts each State shall be divided. a question which, as it is based on population. directly concerns every State as much as any one of them. There can be no doubt, of course, as to the authority of a State to investigate the taking of a census, but it cannot require the United States nor any person representing them to obey its processes. Mr. Murray enumerated

the inhabitants of the city of New-York in virtue

tion, and no authority over his conduct.

We suggest to the Democratic majority in the be re-established, however, by the Police Com- Assembly that they go slow in any attempt to coerce Mr. Murray, and that, leaving him for the present alone, they pass a joint resolution The Grand Jury of Rockland County has not requesting Mr. Porter to furnish them, as citizens of the United States, with any information Assemblyman Demarest, whose embezzlement they want. We have no doubt he will oblige and forgery were confessed by himself several them. The census papers are public documents, weeks ago. An indictment against him was and they as citizens of the Union have the undoubted right to know all the facts contained in the public records. But it wouldn't be wise to employ against Mr. Murray any weapon more dreadful than a frown.

> THAT LETTER AND WHAT BECAME OF IT. Mr. Watterson stands by his letter advising Governor Hill not to get in the way of the Cleveland express in 1892, and giving him permission to run an express of his own in 1896. The letter is genuine, and its author is not ashamed of it, though grieved to learn that the Governor disagrees with it and that it disagrees with the Governor. It was written, but it was never received, nor was it returned through the Dead Letter Office. Where was and is the original? Was it kidnapped or merely mislaid? Our own belief is that having written, signed, enveloped and addressed the document Colonel Watterson gave it to his handmaiden, the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform, to stamp and mail; and, either because she imagined that in a calmer mood the Colonel might regret his impetuosity, or be cause she didn't happen to have a postage-stamp in her pocket and the drug-stores were all closed, that she retired to the seclusion of her own apartment and used the precious missive for curl papers. This theory implies a sad breach of faith on the part of the Star-Eyed; but in the first place she has always been a trifle flighty, and in the second place she is a woman and the Colonel has been guilty of numerous infidelities. Here in this very letter, for example, he assures Governor Hill that he thinks well of him, and would like to see him oftener and know him better. How could she be expected to put up with such trifling complacent-We have assumed that the letter was sealed when it was placed in her hands; but there was nothing to prevent her opening it with a hairpin, after the manner of her sex.

> As for the letter itself, we see no reason why t should be classed by the writer, even in the light of events, among things which one would rather have left unsaid, though that seems to be the Governor's view of it. We suppose that we are not violating confidence when we say that Mr. Hill is a candidate for the Presidency. at the first and all subsequent opportunities. And we are certain that we are not violating the truth when we say that it never occurred to Colonel Watterson that the Editor of "The Courier-Journal" needed anybody's permission to declare his opinions, gratuitously or otherwise, for the benefit of the party or of an individual. Not even a Governor who expects to hold two great offices at once in the immediate future is beyond the Colonel's pale. Mr. Hill's wrath is inexplicable. What is there of insult or impertinence in a letter which advised him to take a course which he has since taken at the dictation of his own judgment? One of the Governor's most admirable qualities has always been his freedom from bitterness and resent-We are afraid he is getting thinments.

> skinned. There is one cause for regret in connection with this incident, and we shall not soon forgive the Star-Eyed Goddess for sequestering that letter. Suppose that she had no stamp; it is possible that Colonel Watterson may have had 2 cents about his person. This was a case in which she would have been saved not lost by hesitation. Her not altogether unnatural wrath would have subsided in a moment, the letter would have been mailed, and the Governs would have received it. He would not only have received it, but-and this is the point-hwould have answered it, for he says so himself; and if he had been half as angry as he is now his reply would have made mighty interesting reading. He probably would not have published the correspondence himself, but "The Courier-Journal" knows a good thing when it sees it, and would have been apt to reason, with the late Samuel Bowles: This may be poor polities, but it is blank good journalism.

GOLD EXPORTS AND SILVER COINAGE.

Exports of gold are beginning again quite unexpectedly. It has been for some time foreseen that the state of foreign trade would sooner or later cause an outgo of gold, unless the foreign demand for American securities should material ly increase. By many it has been believed that large purchases of stocks for foreign account would result from the compact of railroad presidents, the reports of important consolidations, and the more kepeful feeling as to financial legislation which the approaching termination of the session of Congress induces. But the resuit has not yet justified these hopes. For some weeks exports of merchandise have been smaller than a year ago, in part because the extraordinarily high prices of breadstuffs have retarded exports, while the imports continue large notwithstanding the new tariff.

In this state of facts European purchases of securities appear necessary to prevent an outgo of gold. But foreign and other bankers, whose influence has done so much to bring about the agreement of railroad presidents, are either not able or not willing to influence investors to take American properties in large amounts. It can hardly be a sufficient reason that the railway compact is not yet completed as satisfactorily as has been expected, for there were some obstacles from the first, and it is not strange that they have not yet been entirely removed. There has been all the time danger of serious disagreement regarding details of the plan, but the more recent prospects are regarded as highly satisfactory. The hesitation of foreign investors must be attributed mainly to other causes. One of these is doubtless the threatened unfriendly legislation in Western States. Yet this danger does not seem as great as it appeared in November and December. The conservative tendencies in several of the Legis latures are stronger than was expected. Undoubtedly there is possibility of unwise and injurious legislation in some States, but not much probability that it will be so carefully drawn and so well restricted within constitutional limitations as to stand the test to which it will

doubtless be subjected in the courts. The great cause of hesitation, according to the general belief of bankers and others competent to judge, is the fear of debasement of the American currency through silver coinage. ger is very near and great. It exists, in their opinion, not exclusively because the passage of a Free-Coinage bill is possible, for they understand that it is unlikely to come during the present session, and there is at least a possibility that it may be arrested at the next session by a Presidential veto. But existing legislation, in the judgment of foreign business men and investors, goes far in the direction of danger. If it has not yet done harm if it has not yet caused distrust and general alarm in this country, they reckon that this is because circumstances have not yet caused a drain of gold, which is nevertheless likely to occur at any time. These are not the opinions of most Re-

publicans in this country, especially at the West, and even in Pennsylvania, who think that legislation thus far involves no serious danger if it is let alone and cordially accepted and sustained by all elements. But foreign investors not unnaturally have less confidence in a policy hostile to the financial beliefs which are generally prevalent in other countries.

It can hardly be denied that there has been unwholesome speculation in many products, since the expansion of circulation began which it was the intent of last year's Silver Act to produce. But such speculation has been powerfully stimulated also, since the elections in November, by the belief that unlimited coinage would not be long deferred, that the currency must then depreciate and prices must then advance. Hence the hurtful activity of speculation in products and the rise of prices which tends to shut some American products out of foreign markets are rather the effect of expectaion of further legislation than of the act already passed. Yet the consequences begin to be felt in possible exports of gold. A natural corrective would soon be applied through the curtailment of credits and speculation, and a downward reaction in prices of things unduly advanced. But the prospect of free coinage still operates with much force to prevent the working of these remedial agencies, to keep speculation hopeful and prices high, and to retard the exports of products.

BADGERS. We ask five minutes' attention to an adventure of two ladies with a badger, the account of which we find in a carefully edited newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis. In the consideration of this subject there are several things which we must not forget, the first of which is that the badger is a small animal, standing perhaps some seven or eight inches high, though it is somewhat wider, being built con iderably on the architectural design of a singledeck East River ferryboat. Its hair is quite long, its skin loose and very thick, and beneath this there is a layer of an inch or two of fat, so that the real badger, or, if we may venture to so put it, the per se badger, is even smaller than would be supposed from his outside appearance. With these facts firmly rooted in our memories we may proceed to a careful and unprejudiced consideration of the tale in question.

Two young ladies, wives of cavalry officers, left Fort Riley, in Kansas, one afternoon recently for a walk. While returning they were obliged to cross a little canon or ravine. At the bottom of this they came to a large tree which had been blown down. They scrambled up on the tree trunk to get across. They had scarcely done so when they heard an "angry growl," and on looking up they saw a hadger on a ledge of rocks above them, the "flerce and angered creature being "just ready for a spring." We must not forget that the badger never gives vent to angry growls, unless, possibly, when driven into a corner by a dog, when twe desire to do full justice to the beast) he will fight stubbornly. We must remember, too, that the badger is not fierce, and that on this occasion he could not have been angered. Let us also keep in mind, in connection with the expected spring, that the badger's legs are only some four inches long. The ladies at first were very much excited, as the animal appeared to them "as large as a lion," an optical illusion fortunately dispelled later on, or we should be obliged to remind the reader that the badger lives in a burrow rather less than six inches in diameter. One of the ladies jumped down from the tree trunk and ran up on a little ledge on the other side of the ravine some twenty feet or thereabouts from the badger. The fierce beast instantly began to make preparations to leap across to her. Let us not forget that his legs were four inches long. He began "lashing his lean sides with his tail." We should always keep clearly in mind the fact that a badger's tail four and one-half inches in length and of a deeide fly rigid nature. It might, perhaps, be convenient for the badger to sit down on while surreying a hillside with a view to sinking a winter ourrow, but it could never be utilized for I shing purposes. Nor should we forget that the budger never has lean sides. Fortunately the two ladies had their husband's revolvers with them. Soon he infuriated budger "seat his dark-brown body flying across the ravine." We beg of the reader to remember the budger's four-inch legs and two inches of fat. Nor is the American badger endowed by nature with wines. As the badger leaped, however, each lady fired her revolver, or, as the account has it, "two balls resounded through the air." The badger fell to the bottom of the ravine with a broken leg. At this point another budger, evidently the mate of the first one, appeared, with his "ears haid back in ancer." Truth being our sole aim, let us bear in mind that the badger's ears are so small that they cannot be seen at all without brushing away the hair. The new badger leaped up on the ledge twe need not again remind the reader of the badger's legs and general build and seized hold of the lady's skirts and began pulling her down the bank, also lashing the air with its tail. While this was going on the other lady, after several shots, succeeded in killing the first badger and came to the rescue of her friend. The badger was too close to shoot, so she "lifted a heavy rock" and "sent it with all the force both her hands could command" so that it "crushed upon the creature's back." This caused the badger to "break from its shricking victim," "taking away a large mouthful of dress material," and to "turn on its annoyer." Both ladies now began shooting vigorously, and finally the infuriated monster, with a roar which shook the everlasting hills, rolled to the bottom of the

ravine with a rumbling sound like an approaching earthquake, where it died. We sincerely hope that the reader has derived much benefit from these few lines. To have done so, however, he must have kept constantly in mind these few well-known and indisputable facts: First, that the Kansas badger does not range the country like a man-eating tiger looking for human victims; second, that he is a small animal rather broader than he is high; third, that he is always fat to the point of obesity; fourth, that his legs are very short; fifth, that his ears are concealed by his long hair; sixth, that he has no wings or other flying apparatus; and seventh, that his tail is short and stubby like a sweet potato, rather than long and flexible like a garden-hose. If these few facts were kept continually in view, the intelligent reader cannot but have obtained great profit from our article.

The insanity which takes the form of declaring a boycott against the World's Fair has broken out in a new form. A resolution has been introduced in the Colorado Legislature threatening dire things against the Fair and against Chicago because "seventy-nine members of the Chicago Board of Trade have petitioned the Congress of the United States not to pass the bill known as the Free-Coinage act." In consequence thereof, Colorado, if the resolution is passed, will not only refuse to have part or lot in the Columbia Exposition, but her citizens will undertake to divert their trade from Chicago. The author of this resolution is Mr. Fopping. Mr. Fopping's associates should allow him a monopoly of this folly.

Though David B. Hill has secured the Senatorship, Smith M. Weed may console himself with the Presidency-of a Southern corporation.

The hotel-keepers of this city will be greatly relieved by the General Term decision that they need not keep ropes in the bedrooms as required by the law which applies to other places in this State. The Bureau of Buildings and the Fire Department now make rules for the protection of hotel guests from fire and decide upon the number of fire-escapes and other appliances. In the Sturtevant House case, which has been before the courts, firemen testified that the hotel was well provided with fire-escapes, which were better

means of securing safety than ropes in the bed-Every additional precaution may well be required, but the usefulness of ropes has always been questioned by hotel-keepers, and guests sometimes object to having them in their rooms. The whole matter now remains under the control of the Fire Department, which may make any needed regulations. If ropes are necessary the city officials can compel the hotel-keepers to provide them, but if unnecessary other means of escape can be substituted. The Fire Department will be held to a strict responsibility in the supervision of fire appliances in the hotels and large apartment houses.

Senator O'Connor stated on Thursday in explaining his absence when the vote was taken which made "Jim" Pierce Superintendent of Insurance that he knew of no "deal" relating to the appointment. This only proves, unless current rumor at Albany is greatly at fault, that Mr. O'Connor is not as well informed as some of his brother Senators.

Corporation Counsel Jenks appears to have seen the error of his ways and to have turned over a new leaf. Whether or not Mayor Chapin had a private interview with him and cautioned him as to conduct becoming a gentleman and a lawyer the public will probably never know. At events, on his last appearance in court Mr. Jenks's conduct was above reproach. He attended to business strictly, and made his argument before the General Term in an orderly and logical way. He indulged in no gymnastics or pyrotechnics and made no attempt to browbeat or bulldoze. It probably is too much to hope that the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel has experienced a complete and lasting regeneration, though it is greatly to be desired that such should prove to be the fact. We trust that this important water case will henceforth be conducted with equal courtesy and fairness on both sides.

Natural gas has exploded again in the West, causing loss of life and damage to property. This means of illumination is inexpensive, and has therefore been popular, but its danger has so often been shown that Western cities may at last be-Heve that it is one of those things which are dear at any price.

front of the entrance of any dwelling-house, or the public are eager for a change to the more careless near a street corner upon a line with a cross- art of Latin composers. walk, or within ten feet of a street-lamp. He also proposes to lave them painted in such a way that they may be readily distinguished and to place the owner's name conspicuously on each pole. It's bad enough to have the poles re-erected in our streets, anyway. The conditions suggested by Mr. Gilroy are not unduly

Another victim of the cigarette habit has found life not worth living and has blown his brains out. Such incidents as this doubtless have a greater deterrent effect upon smokers of eigarettes than any legislation which has been enacted by any of the States. The latest attempt to cure the habit by law is being made in Indiana, where it is proposed to exact a heavy State license fee from sellers of this form of tobacco.

PERSONAL.

It is now thought that General Corse's chance of reappointment as Postmaster of Boston is not good, and that the place will go to Mr. Thomas, now super-intendent of mails there; to H. T. Rockwell, or to ex Mayor Hart.

Columbus will be honored, by the Ohio city which H. H. Park. It will cost \$20,000, and, with pedestal, stand thirty feet high. bears his name, with a bronze statue, designed by Mrs. Calhonn, sister of General Custer, bears a

semblance to her dead hero-brother, and possesses many of the mental characteristics that distinguished him. She is a most though conversationalist and an docutionist of wide reputation.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, will address the Congregational ministers' meeting in Boston next Monday morning on "The Promotion of Spirituality in our Cintches."

feeler," that senator Dawes would retire from public life at the ead of his present term in the senate, that gentleman takes occasion to remark that he has not yet announced any such intention. Senator elect Hill has applied for the chair which

Somebody having started a story, perhaps as a

Wade Hampton will vacate next month in Washing The musical parties which Musurus Pacha gave in

social incidents. He was a great favorite in Eng-London during his long residence there were famous Major McKinley told a reporter, who interviewed

him in Pittsburg one day this week, as he passed through the city, en route to Toledo, that he believed the reciprocity freaty with Brazil would result in much benefit to this country.

Dr. Jesus Munoz Tebar, a Venezuelan statesman and spanish American writer, who has resided with his McKinley bill became a law, consequently the agents family for nearly a year in New-York, will sail to-day for his country on board the steamer Venezuela. Dr. Tebar has been a member of many Cabinets at Carster of Public Works he superintended the building of Venezuelan railroads and a magnificent hospita Telar was nominated as a candidate and came near election. He is a senator and wants to attend the next session of the Caracas chambers, which opens admirer of the United States, and has published hero a book called "El Personalismo i el Legalismo," in which he presents to the people of Spanish America the Constitution and the political manners of the United States. The example of this country, he be-leves, should be followed in Spanish America in order to avoid the planne of chronic revolutions and the dis-asters caused by "personal" government, as opposed to "legal government."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Lady Dufferin tells some interesting anecdotes about the Haboo English of the Hindoos. One man, during an examination, was told to write an essay upon the horse, which he did in the following brief terms The horse is a very noble animal, but when imitated he ceases to do so." Another had to write upon the difference between riches and poverty, and he ended by saying: "In short, the rich man welters in crimson velvet, while the poor man snorts on flint."

An Arab water-seller who was in Turkey during the last war with Russia was wandering about at the rear of the battlefields with two freshly filled Jugs of water, calling out, "Clear, cool water, two plasters a cupful," when a round shot bounding along smashed one fug to atoms, and the Arab wandered on without pausing, and changed his cry to "Clear, cool water, four plasters the cupful,"—(Jester,

The University of Helsingloors, in Finnland, has epened its doors to women.

WHEN FATHER CARVES THE DUCK. We all look on with anxions eyes, When father carves the duck. And mother almost always sights, When father curves the duck, Then all of us prepare to rise, And hold our bils before our eyes, And be prepared for some surprise, When father curves the duck.

When father carves as dick,
Whene'er he carves a dick,
And won't allow a soni to talk,
Until he's carved the duck.
The fork is jubbed into the sides,
Across the breast the knife he sildes
While every careful person hides
From flying chips of duck. The platter's always sure to slip

When father carves a duck,
And how it makes the dishes skip!
Potatoes ity anuck!
The squash and cabbage leap in space,
We get some gravy in our face,
And father mutiers Hindoo grave
Whene'er be carves a duck. We then have learned to walk around

The dining room and pluck

From off the windowsills and walls

Our share of father's duck.

While father growls and blows and jaws,

And awears the knife was full of flaws,

And mother jeers at him because

He couldn't carve a duck.

—(E. V. Wright, in Boston Transcript.

"The Seattle Telegraph" says that the largest tumber mill in the world is in a hamlet only twelve miles from Seattle. The huge machinery of this great mill occupies a building 102 by 448 feel, while there is a fire-room 100 by 05 feet and a shop 170 by 50 An army of about 300 men work in and about

mill has loaded no less than 111 vessels, and the mill ran but two-thirds of the time. Geared up and in trim, it could increase its great regulation cut from difficulty would be in getting the colossal quantity of sawed lumber out of the way. That would be a real problem. It takes immense wharves and ships always at hand to keep such a monster running.

Classical.—She (at the plano)—Which do you admire most, Mr. Plungley, Beethoven or Chopin?

He (slightly perplexed)—Aw—you don't happen to have—aw—heard "And you wink the other eye," have you, Miss Gwace?—(American Grocer.

Bishop Talbot, the genial and popular missionary (Episcopal) bishop of Wyoming, recently preached to t. Peter's, Philadelphia, wearing over his surplice a red academic hood such as is almost universally work by the English clergy. After the service two old ladies began telling each other how much they liked him. "But," said one. "I liked him so much more before he went to Wyoming; he didn't wear the ridiculous red thing on his back then."

"Oh, my dear," replied her friend, "he doesn't really like to wear it, you know. But the Indians where he comes from make him wear it. They won't listen to a man who doesn't wear gaudy clothes."

man who doesn't wear gaudy clothes."

"I have heard and read many pathetic stories," said Senator Hoar recently, "but none of them ever awoke so much sad sympathy as one which Professor Gallaudet related the other day. The professor has a favorite pupil, a little deaf mute boy who is exceptionally bright. Mr. Gallaudet asked him if he knew the story of George Washimsten and the cherry tree. With his nimble fingers the little one said he did, and then he proceeded to repeat it. The noiseless gestionlations continued until the boy had informed the professor of the elder Washington's discovery of the mutilated tree and of his quest for the mutilator. 'When George's father asked him who hacked his favorite cherry tree,' signalled the voiceless child, 'George put his hatchet in his left hand—'
"Stop,' interrupted the professor. 'Where do you get your authority for saying he took the hatchet in his left hand!"
"Why,' responded the boy, who knew nothing of speech, 'he needed his right hand to tell his father he cut the tree.'"—(Washington Star.

MUSIC.

* DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.

The concluding drama of Wagner's tetralogy, "The Nibelung's Ring," was brought forward for time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The production of "Das Rheingold" having evidently been abandoned, but a single one of Wag ner's latter-day works now awaits a first representa-tion, and that, "Tristan und Isolde" is underlined for week after next. After that the season will be Commissioner Gilroy's policy regarding poles for electric-light wires is sound. His plan is that no such post or pole shall be erected in

"Die Goetterdaemmerung" was sung and acted with all the intense earnestness to which its significance in the Nibelung tragedy entitled it. Theprocess of cutting it down to convenient dimensions, which is absolutely essential under local circumstances, leaves a great deal to the imagination of those who wish to see in it the logical outcome of the tragedy precipitated in the prologue, and the sorry makeshift to which resort has been had on the Metropolitan stage for the concluding scene goes very far toward concealing the profound ethical idea which lies in the destruction of the old gods and the inauguration of a new era in the history of the world, but as things go the public seems inclined to think that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Resting in this conviction the audience, a overflowing one, accepted last night's representation with gratitude and enthusiasm. All of the work of Mr. Seldi and his orchestra, as well as of Herr Gudehus, deserved the plaudits bestowed upon it. The Tenor was a superb hero, free from every trace of the vocal and histrionic inelasticity which marred his performances before he entered upon his true estate as an interpreter of the greater tragic compositions of Wagner. lie presents his picture of Siegfried in a large frame and shows it in a multitude of lights and attitudes. He has so completely assimilated it that, though it must of necessity be the product of most profound study, the evidences of premeditation and reflection never obtrude themselves upon the notice of the speciators and listeners. Fran Mielke again won the thanks and challenged the admiration of the audience for a sympathetic and intelligent exposition of Bruennhilde's character in spite of the fact that natural limitations prevent her from equalling Madame Lehmann, who, after the first act, was wont to go through this drama like a consuming fre. The other persons concerned in the representation were Juan Luria (Gunther), Emil Fischer (Hagen), Marie Jaim (Gurrune), selma Koert (Wagtrude), Jennie Broch (Willigunde), and Charlotte Huhn (Flosshilde).

CHAMPAGNES ALREADY TOO HIGH.

IF THE PRICE CONTINUES TO INCREASE MILLION-ALRES MAY HAVE TO DRINK BEER.

The great American public are fast coming to the conclusion that champagnes are and it does not please them to hear that the price of Venve Clicquot, Pommery, Piper Heidsleck and probably other brands is to be raised \$1 50 a case, some on March 1 and some on April 1. They know that great fortunes have been made by champagne producers in France, and are aware that agents in this country are rapidly becoming rich. The profits are so immense on both sides of the water, notwithstanding breakage, heahage, etc., that they feel more in the humor of de-manding a reduction than of encouraging an increase. Mumm & Co. raised their price 83 a case when the

of that very excellent wine will not join the movement for a re-raise next month. All the other brands moved up in price at the same time. out, failing to move high enough, are going a step beyond their October prices. Piper Heidsick goes \$1.75 above the McKinley raise, and Clicquot and During the last electoral Presidential campaign Dr. Pommery 81 50. There has been a general increase in Europe, also, the average, as stated by Charles F. schmidt, being about twelve francs a case. Each agent declares that his wine is unexcelled, and the reporter who starts on the grand rounds to investigate the champagne market is apt to become pretty thoroughly mixed. He must not only sample each brand as a special favor to the wily agent, but must also wrestle with the abstruse problem of discounts to the rade. The list price of one wine may be \$35 a case and of another of the same grade \$33 a case, and of another of the same grade \$33 a case, but when one firm gives a discount of 15 per cont and the other 25 per cent to the jobbers it turns out that after all tiflere is no great difference. But all champagness are too high, notwithstanding short crops. That's the milk in the cocoanut. The first thing these agents know all the millionaires will be drinking beer.

TO PREPARE FOR THE GRANT DINNER.

General Horace Porter, chairman of the Grant Banquet Committee of 1800, has appointed as a committee of arrangements for the banquet of 1891 the following: Joseph H. Choate, Jesse Seligman, General Charles H. T. Collis, N. T. Sprague, Logan C. Murray, L. M. Bates, General Henry W. Slocum, J. Adriance Bush, General Louis Fitzgerald, J. Scaver Page, Colonel J. J. McCook, Richard Butler, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Cornellus N. Bliss and Daniel G. Rollins. A meeting for organization will be held at the office of General Horace Porter, No. 35 Wall-st., on Monday, at 3 p. m.

GROVER AND THE SILVER MEN.

From The Hartford Courant.

Mr. Cleveland (in writing that letter about silver) has done what the plantation preacher did when he diverged from "ligion" into morals. He has "thrown a coldness over the meetin". ANOTHER OCCASION FOR DIPLOMACY.

From The Washington Post. t is high time for the Hon. Bill Brown to begin perations on the digestive apparatus of the hon-Henry Watterson.

ONE OF SHERMAN'S TRAITS. From The Pittsburg Chronicle. A still more sharacteristic feature of Sherman remains to be emphasized; a feature distinctively unique. And that is that he avoided, declined, rotused the common fate of nearly all successful American generals, to become a politician. The Presidential office had no attraction for him.

TOO MUCH DEADLOCK. From The Boston Advertiser.

If the Connecticnt Legislature cannot manage soon to get over its quarrel and get down to business people will cease to talk about "the Nutmeg State" and begin to call it the chestnut State.

COLONEL FORSYTH EXONERATED. It is doubtful if any Indian battle troops were more credifiably handled after the engagement began, or did more execution, which, as General sherman used to say, is the real aim of warfare. From The Baltimore America

THEY WOULD BE GLAD TO SPARE THE NEGRO,

TOO.

the mill, white squads of loggers toil in the woods and on the logging roads and among the rafts and booms to keep it agoing. During 1890 the product of this